

Our Real Business, and Chores

The mission of America is about to be accomplished. American soldiers in France are at this moment demonstrating to the world the reason for America and the stuff of which this Republic is made.

Their complete success and the consequent eternal establishment, everywhere in the world, of the integrity of American rights, interests and honor and the right of men to govern themselves, are all assured with the proper performance of the plainest duty of the citizenry at home.

The Fourth Liberty Loan is our next objective.

There is no geography, political or physical, in the patriotism of this country. Democrats and Republicans alike love their flag and are ready to die for it. We continually insist for all parties that the war be kept out of partisan politics and that partisanship be kept out of the war.

Just as in Congress, the Republicans led the fight that made possible the passage of the great war measures, so now the Party membership and organization has an immediate, definite war task in the accomplishment of which it can

fully function. I repeat, let there be no contest in this country as to anything that touches the war, except that contest who best serve, who most can give.

The Success of the Fourth Liberty Loan shall be the Republican Party's supreme motif of that and action until that objective is attained.

Wherever Republicans are together, by two or two thousand, it shall be a win-the-war meeting, just as the Republican party's every action at all times has been and shall be determined solely by how we can contribute most to the war's success, so now our every thought and action shall be determined entirely by how we can make certain the quick over-subscription of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

This is a united country's next message to Germany.

The entire Republican organization in every voting precinct in this country shall be a fighting force in this Liberty Loan drive.

This is the Republican organization's business.

This is the real business of every man, woman and child in America. "Everything else, is chores."

WILL H. HAYES

Influenza Not Feared in Berea

Berea College looks out for things ahead. We have our superb new hospital. It is furnished with all the apparatus and equipment known to science. It has two superior doctors and two trained nurses, and a group of young women in training. And all our students have the rooms and board and daily conditions of life that make for health.

Now the Spanish Influenza is attacking the whole country, and it is calling at Berea. We have forty light cases.

In the cases outside Berea the record is that less than one in a hundred are fatal, and these nearly always are cases in which the victim refused to go to bed at the beginning.

We are going to put everybody that sneezes right to bed, and in a week they will be all over it.

The State does wisely in closing public schools. This is a good caution, and will help us all get through the trouble safely and swiftly.

An Urgent Appeal

The Citizen is in receipt of two telegrams this week, stating the urgent need of laborers and skilled workmen at Camp Knox, Stithon, Ky. where a \$13,000,000 artillery cantonment is in course of construction. Available men who are at liberty, to go will no doubt feel it their patriotic duty to respond to this call for help.

Laborers are paid 35c. an hour and receive 11 hours' pay for 10 hours work; carpenters are paid 60 cents per hour, and receive 11 hours' pay for 10 hours' work. Laborers are paid time and a half for work done on Saturday afternoon and on Sundays; carpenters are paid double time for Saturday afternoon and Sundays; they are not compelled to work these hours. Transportation free to laborers; carpenters, transportation furnished and deducted later from their pay. Free lodging and a good bed. Good meals at 30 cents each. We print one telegram in part, as follows:

"All of the soldiers at West Point, Ky., and many men from Camp Taylor, Ky., are living in tents. The cantonment at Stithon, now being constructed, is the largest in the United States and by December 1, under war program, it must be ready to house and take care of at least 30,000 men.

In addition, stables must be constructed for at least 55,000 horses. This will be about one-half of total capacity of camp when completed.

The construction of the camp is seriously delayed by shortage of labor—both skilled and unskilled.

Here is an opportunity for men to come under the work or fight law—to get into essential Government work and at the same time, be rendering patriotic service.

President Wilson has said that the industrial army is equally as important as the army abroad. It should also be a matter of State pride that Government work be not delayed or abandoned on account of men in Kentucky not doing everything that is necessary to carry out the Government program. This will be an artillery training camp and our soldiers ready to go abroad cannot be sent unless a sufficient number of officers are trained to take charge of them.

Reports show this to be the healthiest camp in the country; situated on highest point between Louisville and New Orleans, on the Illinois Central railroad.

Apply to nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

Maj. W. N. Radcliff,
Constructing Quartermaster.

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Read the war news and President Wilson's answer to the German

peace proposal. It will cheer your heart, and stir you up to buy more bonds.

Do not fail to read the articles by Prof. Lewis and Prof. Smith in this week's Citizen.

If you are in the market for property, read our Real Estate Ads this week.

Our serial story was "mixed in the making" last week. We have made the correction and reprint it in part this week.

The Citizen is a medium of good news to a goodly number of people. We are counting on our readers to pass the good news along to other good people who should be reading a good paper. Then ask them to subscribe.

President's Reply To Peace Offer

As the full significance of the President's diplomacy is disclosed it becomes evident that he has left open the way to peace, and at the same time left the militarist leaders of the Central powers with a question they must necessarily answer in a way that will lead to peace or confront them with an embarrassing situation in their own countries.

The Courier-Journal has summarized the President's answer to Germany as follows:

The complete withdrawal of the Teutonic Allies from occupied territories is essential to the commencement of any peace discussions with Germany. This fact has been made known to Germany and Aus-

tria-Hungary by President Wilson in answer to the recent appeal of the German Imperial Chancellor for an armistice on land and the sea and in the air and the discussion of possible means for ending the war. In addition President Wilson is desirous of knowing, and has directly asked the question, for whom the Imperial Chancellor was speaking when he advanced his proposal—whether it was for the constituted authorities of the empire who have been conducting the war, or for the German people. The President also desires to know if Germany in seeking peace accepts the terms already laid down by the President as the basis for the ending of hostilities.



Kentucky News

The Republicans, out in the State, are accustomed to inquire what will Louisville do. The Democrats' loss of nearly seven thousand votes in the Louisville registration is the conclusive answer this year to what Louisville will do.

When reproached by Dr. Bruner for abusing the pardoning power, Governor Stanley's only defense was that he had pardoned more Republicans than Democrats. All of which reminds us that even before Mr. Stanley was elected Governor, rumor had it that his friends were bettering promises of pardons to mountain Republicans in return for votes.

The sincerity of the dry people of Kentucky is on trial. Dr. Bruner has been a life-long advocate of prohibition, and his personal habits have rigidly conformed to his ideal. Three years ago, when the brewers and distillers were still dominant in the Democratic party and powerful in Republican councils, Dr. Bruner arose on the floor of the Republican state convention at Lexington and proposed a resolution favoring nation-wide prohibition. At the same time, Mr. Stanley was the beneficiary, as a candidate for Governor, of a colossal campaign fund contributed by the distillers and brewers of Kentucky.

According to a report from County Chairman B. R. Burnham, Tuesday, Madison County has subscribed only one-half of its quota in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Unless a large number of subscriptions are taken this week it looks as though Madison County will fall short of its patriotic duty. Do not let the peace proposal turn anyone from doing his duty. Even if the war should end today, it will take billions of dollars to get our two million boys who are now in France, back to this country. Don't allow anything to prevent you from doing your full duty in this most important drive. Never in the history of

the country was such a vital question up before the people, and it is your opportunity to back up our boys who are giving their lives in order to win a glorious victory.

The County Chairman and Captains are requesting from the banks the names of all those who have made subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. It is for the purpose of finding where Madison can make up the shortage from those who have refused to do their part.

DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN PASSES AWAY

In the death of Ex-Governor McCreary, Madison County loses her most distinguished son, and the State and nation an able statesman and legislator. The end came to the aged veteran at six o'clock, Tuesday morning, at his home in Richmond. His long life of eighty years has been largely spent in dealing with public affairs, and few men have occupied for so long a time the positions of prominence and popularity that were attained by James B. McCreary.

During his long career he was honored with practically every honor and office within the gift of the people of his State. With rare tact, and remarkable diplomacy amid the vicissitudes of partisan and factional politics, he retained his friends and made others, and when at the close of his eventful public career, he retired from the governorship in 1915, and returned to his home in Richmond, there was probably no public man in the commonwealth more generally beloved and esteemed than he.

Owing to the recent order of the State Board of Health forbidding public gatherings, the funeral was held at the cemetery at 2 p.m. today (Thursday). The Rev. Dr. Telford, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Governor McCreary was a life-long member, had charge of the service.

Left it to Her.

"Do you break these sets?" asked the shopper in the chinaware department. "No, I'm sorry to say we don't, madam," replied the polite salesman, "but if you keep a servant girl she will probably do it for you."—Town Topics.

FIRST U. S. ARMY OPENS BIG DRIVE IN THE ARGONNE

Americans Advance Three Miles and Seize Strong Heights.

BIG BATTLE STILL RAGING

U. S. Troops in Champagne District Make Further Progress and Capture 3,000 Prisoners—Aided by Tanks and Airplanes.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The American troops advanced from two to five kilometers, taking the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and La Forge, according to General Pershing's official communique. The text of the account was as follows:

"Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Oct. 7, 1918.—Section A—This morning the attack was resumed west of the Meuse. Overcoming a stubborn resistance, we have advanced our lines two to five kilometers, carrying Hill 240, north of Exermont and taking from the enemy the villages of Gesnes, Fleville, Chehery and La Forge.

"In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire troops from Illinois, Wisconsin, western Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and regular troops belonging to Maj. Gen. R. L. Bullard's corps, forced the enemy back to the Kriemhilde positions, north of the Bois de Norot."

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 7.—The Americans who began a new attack between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river Friday were still going ahead today. The operations were described as "continuing favorably."

With the American Army in the Argonne, Oct. 7.—Following a crushing all-night barrage the American First army launched a new attack from the Argonne to the Meuse against the formidable ridge heights running through Romagne and crowned by the trenches of the Kriemhilde line.

By evening the Americans had advanced from one to three miles, capturing important heights and threatening the last German fortified line this side of the frontier.

The battle continues with great violence and ferocity.

Take Four Towns.

With the American Army West of the Meuse, Oct. 7.—We resumed our attack during a thick mist at 5:30 in the morning on a 20-mile front westward from the Meuse.

Our infantry assault was preceded by six hours of artillery preparation on our right, while there was no preparatory gun fire on our left.

We advanced from two to five kilometers (between one and three miles) in the face of desperate German artillery and machine gun resistance in the Aire and Landon valleys, capturing Gesnes (four and a half miles northwest of Montfaucon), Chehery, La Forge and Fleville (a mile and a half northwest of Exermont) and reaching the Kriemhilde line on both flanks.

Tanks and airplanes participated effectively in the attack.

Take 3,000 Germans.

The advance in Champagne had attained a depth of three miles and more than 3,000 prisoners have been counted. The brilliant American stroke was made with the support of French tanks. The Americans captured Blanc Mont and Medeah farm, two points of great tactical advantage.

The Americans have made marked progress in the direction of St. Etienne-Arnes (five miles northwest of Somme-Py).

The American casualties are described as moderate.

American troops that attacked with General Gouraud's French army in Champagne, have reached St. Etienne, three miles northwest of Medeah Farm. The assault was renewed. Hill No. 139 was taken in a storm assault. The Americans now hold Belmont Chateau, having crossed the ridge creating a salient in the German front. This gain permits the allies to take under an enfilading fire the German positions on Merenvillers ridge, between the salient and the German line north of Rheims.

Regulars Capture 600 Huns.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 7.—United States regulars captured six hundred prisoners in the fighting east of the Argonne forest. American tanks were seen approaching Cunel. (Cunel is over two miles in advance of the old line.)

A German airplane was shot down by the American infantry and four others were downed by our high-angle guns.

The aircraft were compelled to fly low because the ground haze made observation difficult.

Yanks Capture Score of Tanks. While troops were driving directly (Continued on Page Five)

World News

The result of the armistice with Bulgaria is already beginning to be felt. Demobilization of the army is taking place and measures looking toward a renewal of industrial life are rejoicing the people. Moreover, the effect is seen in the influence it will have on other countries whose populations are tired of war.

The rapid spread of the Spanish influenza in the United States has been a feature of the past week. So far as known this epidemic started in the trenches of the Germans, spread to their own people, then to Spain and thence to other nations. It came to our country first in a Norwegian vessel landing in New York in the summer. It has been most severe and fatal in the north Atlantic states.

Prince Maximilian, of Baden, has been called to take the position of Chancellor of the German Empire. Baden has never been an ardent advocate of the war and since the allies have begun a campaign of bombing cities from airplanes she has been restless. It is evident that the new Chancellor has been placed in office for the purpose of making the winter drive for peace.

Both Austria and Turkey are asking for an armistice and a discussion of peace terms. Germany has made a similar request and the concessions granted are the most liberal thus far suggested. An indemnity to Belgium, autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine, and a League for peace are among them. Germany expects the return of her colonies, and the border states of Russia are to determine their own destiny, while Austria may become a Federal state.

The peace proposals are all defective in that they make no mention of a change in the internal government of the German Empire. Such a revolution must be the basal condition of any peace that the United States can afford to make. Without it there is absolutely no assurance of any fulfillment of an agreement or any faith that a peace will give security for the future.

The gains of the allies during the week have been substantial on all fronts. In the west St. Quentin and Lens have been taken, thus opening the way to the coal and iron region held so tenaciously by Germany. Cambrai, the railroad center, is about to fall and Rheims is fully relieved from the enemy. In Palestine the ancient city of Damascus has been recovered from the Turk, and the Austrian armies have abandoned Albania since the surrender of Bulgaria.

A great advance has been made by the allies in Russia, and they are now about four hundred miles inland from their base at Archangel. The expected obstruction by the Finns has not occurred to any extent and they are controlling the railroad connections as they advance. In Siberia, likewise, the conditions are favorable to the allies and the German influence has lost control of the Trans-Siberian railroad.

England is about to undergo a political campaign. The elections were deferred until critical military movements were completed, but now they are to take place. There is some anxiety lest a House will be elected that may be unfavorable to the leadership of Lloyd-George who has been so successful thus far. The labor party in particular is feared as he has, in many cases of strikes, been severe in putting them down.

There is a plan under way in England for an imperial war cabinet. This would bring together the leading men from the colonies and give them a voice in the affairs more nearly equal to that of the mother country. The especial reason for this new move is one which looks to the future, after the war, and seeks to unify the Empire for the purpose of trade.

No Difficulty at All.

A well-known humorist was once amusing his companions with a running fire of puns, when one of them, a gentleman named Dunlop, defied him to make a pun on his name. "Nothing easier," came the immediate retort, "Lop off half and it is 'Dun'."